THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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bawls.

new century.

Ransom's riotous rampage seems only to have left the mud-slinger floundering in his own filth.

South Omaha is finding it nearly as hard to get a charter to fit as did Omaha. Consolidation is an excellent remedy.

Senator Tillman asserts that with all Bryan's faults he loves him still. The senator has an eye single to his own welfare.

more the adage about the new broom situation. that sweeps clean.

If the bill machine keeps on working the embryotic measures.

enroute the American army recruit proceeds on the theory that "only the brave deserves the fare."

case. His greatest difficulty lies in getting courts to agree with him.

in full chase after an office and no local conditions. more ready to make them good.

ing promised for them when they come China. One is that all the information probability that it will be passed and to Omaha they will have to hold their is at hand regarding the situation, an- Nebraska will retain its present numconvention several days longer than is other is that the commerce of this counadvertised.

putting over those South Omaha bribery cases will doubtless be appreciated and and doubtless most potent reason is reciprocated if he finds assistance neces that "the European powers have not sary in his contest suit.

something more than a mere real estate deal. The subscription fund will have an eye to the exploitation of China." investors realize this and the result is to be shoved up several pegs yet before It is further said that other motives that Omaha will gain by the constructilitie reason to doubt that his incessant the structure can materialize.

The superintendent of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Youth has re- of this country toward the Claytonsigned, to take effect April 15. The Bulwer treaty. superintendent desires as long a time to get out as it required for him to anxiety to have the negotiations car- and are confident they will be able Armour. get in.

The majority of the popocratic members of the Montana legislature absented themselves from the senatorial without unnecessary delay and a set- march from the tactics, as the army caucus. It is becoming evident Would- tlement reached as soon as possible. be Senator Clark must tap another copper mine.

One Iowa judge has declared the Titus amendment to the constitution in government at first declined to accede valid and another put himself on rec- to, but yielded in the interest of unity. ord as of the opinion that it is legal The latest instructions to Minister Conand the law of the land. It is now up ger are to urge forward the completion to the supreme court.

devotion to the state's interest.

spoiled it all by owning up that he be the most desirable place. wanted a big appropriation for the As to the prospect for an early beof "pork."

for better meals than the contract pro- powers are trustworthy. vides for. Evidently the American solcelebrated in song and story.

THE ONLY SAFE PLAN

ing been reached on the number to If the tax levy were finally made by a dividual preferences into a party pref- temptation to expansion of the tax rate guards to insure fair play to all the each for itself. candidates. The procedure of the caucus must be such as to place all candidates on an equal footing, giving no artificial

advantage to any. BUSINESS LETTERS.
Business letters and remittances should be addressed. The Bec Publishing Company, Omaha.

Separate voting for each of the two clares that the house bill provides the just, safe, true and honorable method simultaneous choice. The first plan for the construction of a canal through were successful on the same roll call, is dropped. after which would be determined by The report gives a finishing touch to o the caucus, by agreement of the what it calls the pretensions of the o nominees or by lot, which should be Panama route in setting forth what is elected to the long and which to the claimed to be the fatal defect of that short term.

but it would be most efficacious in ac- able conclusion that the company is still real purpose of the caucus, which is Costa Rica and Nicaragua, as it was in the election of two republican United 1893. It is made apparent from this action of any sort, just as W. Murray Crane lishing with us trade relations of the closest States senators to represent Nebraska that there is no chance of the Panama disposed of his holdings of Boston & Albany at Washington. Balloting for one at a route receiving any serious consideratime would tend to produce a caucus tion in the senate. deadlock, because each candidate, be- The report favors immediate action on ing pitted against all the others, would the canal bill. It declares that "no ex- to the public, because revealing such an 835.182 endeavor to hold his strength without cuse remains for delaying the action of attitude of mind as becomes the governor Net dally average 26,941 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. bending. Should one place be filled, the congress either to gratify the new Pan- of a state. each of them entitled to a base on be to the interest of the man elected to ple in a great many other important being learned and it is found that the num-The grip claims the distinction of be- the only senator from Nebraska, with in the senate and becomes a law "it is is not merely restriction of negro votes, and out annexationists. They believe that it is the disfranchisement of the poor of the great future of their people is in their ing the fashionable disease to start the undivided control. This is entirely apart safe to expect that an agreement can both races and the establishment of an oliof making sure that both the senators calculable value to the British posseswithout risking interference of the minority members of the legislature.

in caucus on the same ballot is there-With a new directory, the Commercial and altogether the best because the club has a chance to exemplify once most promising solution to the senatorial

WILL NOT COME TO AMERICA.

full time the legislature will be forced by our government to the powers, that the position of the British government gant ever enacted up to that time. Yet it the United States and the unqualified ap to keep busy or else strangle many of negotiations with the Chinese govern- in regard to the amended Hay-Paunce- appropriated less than \$19,000,000. The river proval of Cuba. The first agreement ment be carried on at some other place | fote treaty is to be ascertained. The asthan Pekin, having encountered objec- sumption that the passage of the house In connection with dining-car service tions, will not be further pressed. It canal bill by the senate would not inappears that the distance and the panic- terfere with a perfectly satisfactory arstricken condition of the Chinese im- rangement with Great Britain is posperial court led Minister Conger to sug- sibly correct. The conditions are cergest that either at Washington or at tainly largely in favor of this country. I. J. Dunn can furnish constructions The Hague the subjects of indemnity But on the other hand we must bear and interpretations of law to fit any old and future commercial treaties be con- in mind that we have obligations to sidered and it was upon this that the fulfill that cannot be safely or honor-Department of State acted. The object ably ignored. We do not believe that in view was to facilitate negotiations the United States senate will act in dis-Count de Castellane was evidently as by avoiding the embarrassments likely regard of these obligations. free with his promises as a popocrat to arise in Pekin from the influence of

If the state editors do all that is be- tion to removing the negotiations from of the senate's affair there is every County Attorney Shields' kindness in to expect the negotiations to be con- time comes to make another apportionducted at Washington, while the third ment. That auditorium project must be influenced in negotiations at Washing. erate-sized homes in Omaha is far in prompted, it is thought, by the attitude | modest means.

> Our government has shown no great as a serious matter, but it is very de-For the attainment of this it has ac- again. cepted conditions not in accord with its original position. Some of the terms proposed by the other powers this of negotiations at Pekin,

It is by no means assured, however, Congressman Gamble's fellow citizens that it will not yet be found expedient of Yankton gave him a most enthusi- to transfer the negotiations from astic welcome on his return from Pekin, at least as to the questions of Pierre. The next senator from South indemnity and commercial treaties, Dakota has earned his promotion by his which manifestly can be considered as well outside of China as at any place within that empire. In the event of a Congressman Cushman of Washing- transfer being found expedient it would ton made a most telling speech against seem that The Hague, also suggested the river and harbor bill. And then by the United States government, would

Dining-car conductors complain that jections of the imperial court to some

dier has not lost any of that faculty of | The remarks of Herman Kountze begetting the best that was going which fore the Real Estate exchange about is ended and some of the members who not contribute more fully to the contentmade the march of Sherman's army the necessity of keeping the tax rate have introduced bills by the score sur-

seem now to have been brought down to vesting the taxing power in so many in- to make good the expenditure in bait. the method of voting for the two dependent bodies is altogether subsenatorships, substantial harmony have versive of the property owner's rights. erence and no caucus can be satis- could be held in check much more readfactory to enough legislators to make it ity than under the present system of effective unless it affords ample safe- council, school board and county board

ANOTHER CANAL REPORT.

Part four of the report of the senate was not entirely lost upon him. committee on interoceanic canals, pre-Two plans are proposed-one for sented a few days ago, unqualifiedly decontemplates the nomination of one the isthmus of Darien-the Nicaragua senator first and the second afterward, route-to be under the exclusive owner- bad work of the legislative and everything ernment capable of protecting life and while the second plan requires all to ship and control of the United States. remain on the same plane until both It is declared to be needless that any receive the required majority. For government, corporation or combination simultaneous choice, the roll would be of individuals should attempt to divert called, each member answering with the | the United States from its fixed policy names of his two preferred candidates, as to the ownership and control of such and balloting would continue until two a canal, and that element of discussion

route and in asserting that the hear-Not only would simultaneous choice ings and reports of members of the place all candidates on an equal plane, Panama company lead to the unavoidcomplishing as speedily as possible the endeavoring to defeat a canal through

other would be the object of still ama canal company or to daily with any greater competition, threatening to be other power in negotiations over a endless unless the sexator already measure that enters deeply into our elected should yield to the temptation national financial policy and will shape to dictate his associate. It might even the action of our government and peofrom the chance of piacing both the be made with Great Britain as favor- garchy. senatorial nominations in the same able, at least, to the United States as section of the state without regard to that contained in the amended Hayconsiderations of equitable geographical Pauncefote treaty." This expectation, distribution. The simultaneous caucus the report says, is based upon the fact nomination, above all, is the safest way that the canal when built will be of inshall be chosen by the republican mem- sions in this continent and that Great tages without the consent and assistance of the United States. It is furfore not only the only one that is fair construct and maintain a canal at exceedingly unwise. to all, but also the quickest and safest Panama without the consent of the United States.

There is no doubt that there is re-The proposal or suggestion submitted to take action on the pending bill while

The apportionment bill as it passed According to a dispatch from Paris the house has been favorably reported three reasons are urged for the opposito to the senate. As it is practically none try with China being comparatively is booming at present it will not be small the United States is not entitled compelled to ask any favors when the

Omaha builders look forward with feit sufficent confidence that the United much anticipation to a lively campaign States government might not find itself during the year. The demand for modton by the pressure of interests having excess of the supply and must be met. influence some of the powers, the op- tion of many homes built on modern position of Great Britain being partly lines and yet within reach of men of

The Chinese authorities are reported sand dollars a year who enjoy much more to be drilling an army of \$5,000 men ease and leisure than fell to the lot of Mr. ried on at Washington, so that the op- to defeat the army of the allies if the position to its suggestion is not regarded present trouble comes to the issue of enslave himself to his business, but it is war. It would be advisable in the difficult for a man situated as he was to do sirous to have the negotiations begun drillmaster not to omit the counter- anything else. Wealth is much coveted might want to get back down the hill but it is a hard taskmaster. The responsi-

> The finding in the Douglas county contest cases is that fraud, as alleged, and money will not invariably command the is proven, but not sufficient except in the case of Rohwer to change the reists hold their seats it is only because their South Omaha colonizers and repeaters succeeded in covering up part of their tracks.

Loading down proposed business en- its work and if the hands are not busy the terprises with onerous conditions not brain is. infrequently defeats their realization. It should be the aim of the authorities to encourage rather than discourage and city.

It would be interesting, if it were posstructed.

within reasonable limits are decidedly vey the results they will find them- care.

in point at the present time. Dividing selves in the predicament of the fisher Differences as to caucus agreement the responsibility for the tax rate by man whose catch was not large enough

A Pointed Reminder.

The organization of the Samuel J. Tilden nominate and the roll call ballot. The single responsible authority upon whom club by the New York democrats reminds her people, is now in session at Havana. object of a caucus is to merge the in- responsibility could be enforced the us that Samuel J. Tilden didn't lecture, and is proceeding with deliberation, which write books, edit newspapers or ride may be a hopeful sign. The more careful ostriches.

Lesson Not Wholly Lost.

"I am now a private citizen, with ex cellent prospects of remaining such." These words from Mr. Bryan indicate that the people's delicate bint of last November

Extent of the Grind.

Minneapolis Times of time the judicial branch of the governexpensive, but it makes work for deserving

Too Swift for Good News.

Chicago Chronicle tidings. forgiving when the object of his magnenimbuilets whenever the subject is broached.

Keen Sense of Propriety.

Springfield Republica: Before taking office Mr. Odell disposed of all his holdings in corporations which might conceivably come before the executive for stock before becoming governor of Massachusetts. In each case the action was quietly taken and knowledge of it leaked out. This is a matter of decided interest

Disfranchisement of the Poor.

Buffalo Express. The literary qualifications in Louisiana reduced the number of legal voters in New Orleans from 62,000 to 41,000. Now the first results of a poll-tax restriction are encourage a deadlock as to the second matters that concern them." It is ber of voters is reduced to 29,556. The efsenatorship, leaving him in full sway as stated that if the house bill is passed feet in the state at large is similar. That

An Overdose of "Pork.

New York Tribune The passion for absorbing as much contiguous territory as possible seems to have somewhat abated among well known American cities. So many abuses and evils have followed the creation of Greater New York that municipal ambitions both in the east ance. bers charged with the responsibility Britain can never realize these advan- and the west have encountered some obstacles. Chicago has not yet taken the not step in and override any wise form of whole of Cook county within its borders constitution or government that the people The plan of nominating two senators ther declared that neither can Great of swallowing the entire area of Hudson declared in congress' resolutions of interand Jersey City is staggered at the thought of the island decide upn. It was explicitly Britain or any combination of powers county. Undue haste in such schemes is

Municipal Indicestion.

The river and harbor bill which President flected in this the opinion of a majority Arthur vetoed, which the Forty-seventh conin the senate, but it is still question able whether that body can be induced the resultions of the senate of panel the contracting parties should be considered in the opening of the warnings given to Prince George the later state of panel the la of representatives, was the most extravaand harbor bill just reported to the house directly for the next fiscal year not less than obligations under the continuing contract system, for work to be done after June 30 1902, amounting to \$37,142,704. The total actually carried by this bill is \$59,935,415.

A Rival to St. Helena.

Guam is becoming a rival to St. Helena. To the latter island the British have transported the captured Boers. General Mac-Arthur has utilized the precedent and is be safe there. Only United States vessels touch at Guam, so there is no getting away. The only danger is that they may put revolutionary notions into the heads of the in

If many Filipinos should be taken, the population of Guam might become uncomfortably congested, but this is not an immediate peril. A great many Filipinos are shot from time to time, but not very many are captured. As between the two methods of pacification, deportation is at least the more humane.

WEALTH AS A TASKMASTER.

Cares and Responsibilities Attached to the Possession of Riches. Kansas City Star.

The care and the responsibility attaching to the possession of large wealth was thoroughly inflammable building, provided illustrated in a striking manner in the case with such poor arrangements for the deof the late Philip D. Armour. There is attention to business and the demand made upon his vital force by the management of his extensive properties shortened his life. There are thousands upon thousands of men receiving salaries of a few thou-

It may be assumed that it was not the desire or the intention of Mr. Armour to by the vast majority of people, and it brings many things that are to be desired,

bilities which it creates cannot always be

delegated to others. It is not easy to pick

up managers with unusual executive ability.

sort of talent which is required in conducting colossal enterprises. The mind which directs the sort of acsult. If the fraudulently elected fusion- tivities in which Mr. Armour was engaged is never idie. The guiding hand at least must belong to one man. That, of itself, surcease. When a man has as much at stake army. as Mr. Armour had he cannot afford to be indifferent or neglectful. Every day brings

It is well known that the late Cornelius Vanderbilt sank under the burden of his enormous fortune. There was not a wageearner in the whole city of New York who those ventures which promise to aid in labored more arduously than the great rail building up and developing the county road millionaire. Under a tension less severe he might have lived for years. It is the teaching of experience that enough is better than a feast. Persons with sufficien means to obtain the comforts of life are in sible, to take a look into the brain of better shape than those who have a great Seattle ship canal. Such is the power ginning of negotiations, it does not ap- the man who places obstructions on a excess. To whom much is given, much is pear to be altogether favorable, if the railway track "just for fun." The required. Vast fortunes such as are built continued reports regarding the ob- mechanism of a brain which could up in this age of the world are by no evolve fun out of putting the lives of They are associated with certain exactions means in the nature of unmixed blessings. soldiers on their travels work them of the conditions in the note of the men in jeopardy must be peculiarly con- and penalties which are remitted in only rarely exceptional cases, and this is so obvious and is brought to mind with such When the session of the legislature frequency that it is surprising that it does ment of people who enjoy comfortable com-

CUBA IN THE NEW CENTURY.

Probable Relations of the Island to the United States. General Fitzhugh Lee in Leslie's Weekly Cuba stands at the portal of self-governnent. A constitutional convention, made up of delegates supposed to be elected by the delegates are in reaching a conclusion, the more lasting the results of their work There are several results this conven-

ion may reach at the opening of the new It may declare for free Cuba, independent of the United States and the rest of the world. Our government is pledged to establish a stable government in the island, and to make this pledge good there must be some supervision of the convention's work from Washington. Thirty-one legislatures are in session and Whether the United States is to have a ongress is grinding merrily away, but the suzerainty or protectorate, or no control country is perfectly safe. In the course at all, over Cuba's affairs depends upon the form of constitution adopted, and the ment nullifies a goodly proportion of the power under it to maintain a stable govcomes out right in the end. It is rather property, and to give confidence to capital. Our government will have to consider, too the commercial relations proposed between Cuba and the United States.

To predict the form of government to ! proposed by the convention would be Of course it is gratifying to learn that premature. Everything is as yet in the England has decided not to exterminate the conjectural stage. There is, for instance, Boers altogether. The trouble appears to be a sentiment among Cubans that their inthat Lord Kitchener cannot get Dewet to sular government should be as full and stop shooting long enough to hear the glad free as that of the United States. They His lordship evidently finds it believe the Cubans to be capable of selfsomewhat embarrassing to be graciously government, as enlightened and effective as any in the world. And some of them ity insists that he doesn't want to be for- would leave the matter of commercial relagiven and fills the atmosphere with Mauser tions with us, to be determined at a convenient time in the future.

There are other Cubans who, while desiring absolute home rule, believe it desirable that the United States exercise some kind of protectorate and limited responsibility. These men are in favor of at once estabcharacter and sealed by imperishable agree-

There is a third class of Cubans, who while agreeing more or less with both of the two former propositions, believe that Cuba should first of all have her own government, and that, after this government has existed for a while, the people of the island should then apply for either partial or complete annexation. These people would desire extremely favorable trade relations from the beginning. Their principal reason for wanting a temporarily national Cuba is, that they would take pride in demonstrating to the world the ability of the insular people to provide honest and capable government.

Then there is a fourth class who are outis not merely restriction of negro votes, and-out annexationists. They believe that complete absorption by a rich and powerful neighbor. The first three classes have each many subdivisions of opinion. This is one of the reasons why great deliberation is necessary and commendable. Whatever proposition comes to us from the constitutional convention, it is well that it should come to us as the best aspiration of the

Cuban people. At present the whole matter is in abey-Only one thing is certain, and that is that the United States cannot and will vention that this country was seeking not conquest but the provision of good, just and stable government for the Cubans. The faith of the United States is pledged, and there is every purpose of keeping that faith In the negotiations that may be said to plan accepted must have the sanction of reached may be but temporary and subject is a \$60,000,000 measure. It appropriates to amendment in the light of further relations and experience.

PROTECT THE BABIES. An Old Lesson Emphasized by the Rochester Calamity. Buffalo Express.

The story of pitiful horror which the suggests the question, Are not such things preventable? There is no evidence that the fire in the Hubbell Orphan Asylum was due to any disregard of the ordinary sending Filipino efficers to Guam. They will precautions for the safety of the babies within that insitution, but it seems to be clearly evident that such precautions as were taken there, and as are taken in almost all large buildings where many perons sleep, are utterly inadequate for protection. That is proved every time the dispatches tell of a fire in a hotel, a colege, an asylum or an almshouse. The terrible record of loss of life is always apragedy it is especially soul-wrenching because of the inevitable feeling that the intheir own and were unable to save themselves unaided, even had the most modern system of fire escapes and alarms been provided. As it was, they were housed in a tection of fire that when it broke out it

flames. The story of the slaughter of the innocents that followed is heartrending, but how much more heartrending is the thought of the cold-blooded "charity" that would served exclusively the interests of Germany, than it can provide with adequate protection as well as food and clothing. Better less money spent on maintenance and more on buildings. Better twenty children well cared for than a hundred exposed to such dangers as finally engulfed the Hubbell arylum!

PERSONAL NOTES.

Gamble of South Dakota belies his name. He has a dead sure thing on the senatorship. Lord Wolseley is to receive a special pension of \$10,000 a year as a retired com-

mander-in-chief over and above his pay is an exacting task, and it admits of little of \$6,000 a year as a field marshal of the The park commissioners of Brooklyn have sent back to Henry Bauer, the sculptor, the statue of General Edward B. Fowler

> of Brooklyn, to have him put, as they say more life into it. Frederic Degeton, the newly elected del egate from Porto Rico, speaks English fluently and has won fame as an author and lawyer. He is a graduate of the university of Madrid and holds degrees from the colleges Salamanca and Granada.

late commander of the Fourteenth regiment

Robert Dick Douglas, a grandson of Ste plen A. Douglas of Illinois, has been appointed by Governor Russell to the office f attorney general of North Carolina. He but 25 years old and the youngest man to fill that position in North Carolina.

A News Orleans "palmist" has scored a victory for her profession by declaring that was a science. She was arrested for violating the law which prohibits fortunetelling and brought before the mayor, where she made such a vigorous defense of her "science" that the charges were withpetencies without the burdens of perpetual drawn and the mayor, won by her plea, agreed with her and ordered her discharge.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Not long ago the French Chamber Deputies adopted a resolution providing for the dismantlement of a number of fortified places in the northern departments, including Lille. This action led to a serious discussion of the whole matter by the higher was council, with reference to a possible German invasion by the valley of the Oise and the Belgian boundaries. The vote of the Chamber was criticised vigorously by several commanders, notably by General Beziat, formerly governor of Lille, and by General Donop, president of the cavalry commission. The latter urged that it would be dangerous to touch any fortified place whatever. He said that even the weakest defences could be utilized to hamper and delay the march of the enemy. General Saussier, ex-governor of Paris, and General Brugere were of different opinions. The former disputed the utility of certain northern and northeastern fortifications, maintaining that the true policy of defense consisted in energetic offensive tactics, especially in the case of French soldiers, whose temperament inclined them toward vigorous assaults on an enemy. General Brugere advocated the destruction of most of the fortifications under discussion, but the preservation of Langres, in the Department of the Upper Marne, which, he said, formed a large intrerched camp, useful as a basis of operations for an army engaged in watching the enemy's flank. The discussion was closed by a resolution of the council not to demotish the strong places at Lifte, Langres, Laon and La Fere, and a declaration that the Chamber had voted the dismantlement of the fortifications of the capital of the Department of the Nord too hastily. The military authorities apparently intend to make the northern and northeastern defences thoroughly serviceable. ***

A disturbing element in the domestic affairs of Belgium is the question of religious instruction in the communal or state schools, which, apparently, is about to be reopened with all that bitterness of party spirit which seems to be unavoidable in all such controversies. The education bill of 1895 provided for religious instruction in primary schools, but did not enforce it hi parents chose to plead conscientious scruples. The bill, however, remained a dead letter, owing to the hostility which it had roused throughout the country. The Roman Catholics now announce their intention of putting the law in operation by making the experiment of clerical instruction in the communal schools of Brussels. This has been the signal for a vigorous protest from various scholastic bodies, notably the Ligue de l'Enseignment and the committee for the protection of public schools. The latter are placarding the walls of Brussels with a notice calling upon parents to retaliate y pleading the dispensation clause. A purlie meeting, under the presidency of M. Buls, the late burgomaster, has been called and a lively campaign is expected.

The correspondent of the London Times in Vienna, after referring to the prevalence of murder and every sort of outrage in Macedonia, says that there is a general suspicion that the Turkish authorities are directly responsible for a great part of the lawlessness prevailing there and that they deliberately encourage it. The motive is alleged to be a desire on the part of the sultan to convince the Greeks that the state of Macedonia is so bad that in the event of the annexation of Crete an insurrection against the Greek population would be inevitable. The sultan is said to expect a vigorous movement in favor of the incorporation of Crete with Greece, with possibly a declaration to that effect by the Cretan assembly in the hope of forcing the hand of the powers by an accomplished fact. A similar notion is said to exist in during his recent European tour. He met with discouragement everywhere, although his reception was more kindly in some places than others. All the governments concerned, even that of the czar, consider that a revival of the Cretan question next spring would be highly inopportune, if not dangerous to peace. Greece, however, is not always guided by the wishes of the great powers, nor yet by consideration for the convenience of others. There is only a speck, says the correspondent, upon the horizon at present, but there is no assurwires brought from Rochester yesterday ance that it may not grow into a thundercloud.

For some time the press of Paris has been furnishing statements from its correspondents in Vienna tending toward the establishment of the idea that the Triple Alliance was not looked upon with encouraging eyes by the Hungarian government and that at some future date this attitude would form the subject of serious representations to the government of the dual monarchy. These statements were recently refuted by the Hungarian premier, M Szell, in a speech in the Hungarian Chamber palling, but in the case of the Rochester of Deputies. In replying to the accusation of the French press that Austria-Hungary allowed herself to be exploited by Germany, nocent and helpless little ones were sacri- M. Szell postively declared that the Hunficed to the parsimony of a public that garian government, the bulk of the populacalls itself charitable. They were in the tion, and the overwhelming parliamentary asylum through no fault or volition of majority did not share that opinion, but believed that the Triple Alliance was as advantageous for Hungary as for the dual monarchy. He said that it was not only since the conclusions of the Dreibund that Hungary had cultivated friendly and intimate relations with Germany. Ever since 1867 Hungary had regarded such relations was not discovered until a passerby saw as a fundamental principle of her policy the end of the building already wrapped in That peace alliance par excellence was eminently calculated to safeguard the interests of the monarchy, more so, indeed, than any other arrangement. It was entirely incorrect, he said, that the Dreibund consent to the storage of so many little and that is was only, so to say, by favor lives under such conditions? The lesson of that the participation of Austria-Hungary the Rochester fire is that no orphan asylum was tolerated. Finally it was the opinion should be allowed to take in more inmates of M. Szell that if they departed from their

present policy, the importance both of Hungary and Austria would diminish in Europe. For, while he recognized that the economia situation left much to be derired, Germany was accustomed to separate her commercial pelicy from her general policy, not only in dealing with Austria-Hungary, but also with other states. Hungary should do the

Since the return of Prince George to Crete it has been semi-officially announced in the island that there is no immediate chance of the powers interested agreeing to an extension of the jurisdiction of the government of the Island, which is at present nominally a tributary state of the porte, ruled by the powers through Prince George of Greece as high commissioner It is further intimated that Great Britain, from which Prince George had hoped to receive encouragement that should shortly lead to the establishment of an autonomous principality, has no encouragement what ever to offer. Apropos of the Cretan intelligence on the subject, it is authoritatively stated in Berlin that there is a decided disinclination among the great powers generally to lend an ear to any suggestion for a change in the relations of Creto toward Turkey, notwithstanding that disturbing complications may arise from the status quo. The moment is considered inopportune for reopening the question, and no action that may eventually be taken by the Cretan national assembly is deemed likely to induce the powers to depart from their resolve to maintain the status quo Prince George is represented as being much discouraged over the prospect, as he does not see how Crete can be further developed with conflicts of law and administration constantly arising between his government and Turkey.

King Carlos of Portugal in his speech on the reopening of the Cortes again took occasion to refer to the recent visit of a British fleet to the Tagus as having "emphasized the solemn affirmation then made of the close friendship and alliance which unites the two nations." It may be, there fore, accepted as a fact that Great Britain would have an ally in Portugal in the event of a serious European complication. The contribution of men and ships which Portugal could make to the allied forces would not be great, but her home ports and those of her colonies in Africa and the far east would be invaluable payal bases for British squadrons operating in the bay of Biscay. the Mediterranean, the North and South Atlantic and the Indian ocean.

LAUGHING GAS.

Detroit Free Press: He—Your life shall be filled with sunshine. She—Yes, but how about lamplight? Can you undertake to keep the oil can filled?

Washington Star: "That was a ringing speech you made the other day."
"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "A friend of mine said it reminded him of an electric bell, with a big corporation pressng the button.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Your son has a "Yes, I'm so ashamed of him. He always overeats when we have company Then's the only chance I ever git," said he terrible infant

Detroit Journal: The World stood aghast. "They are marrying in haste!" exclaimed the World in horror. "Two more hasty puddings!" remarked Dire Fate, sotto voce, and laughed with extreme immoderation. Philadelphia Times: Leading Lady-Once

last winter I played "Camille" and the audience actually waited at the stage door and took the horses out of my carriage. Soubrette—Foor thing! And made you walk home in the cold! Philadelphia Press: with a very interesting history," said the clerk in the book store. "You don't say?" inquired the customer.

'I just sold it to him.' Philadelphia Record: First Waiter-That man over at the corner table is an awful Second Waiter—Yes; he complained the other day because there were no pearls in

is cysters. First Walter—And now he wants to know what we mean by removing the diamonds from his diamond-back terrapin.

SONG OF THE CAMP.

Bayard Taylor. "Give us a song," the soldiers cried, The outer trenches guarding. When the heated guns of the camps allied Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan, in silent scoff. Lay grim and threatening, under; And the tawny mound of the Malakoff No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause. A guardsman said: "We storm the forts tomorrow; Sing while we may, another day Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the battery's side. Below the smoking cannon; Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde, And from the banks of Shannon. They sang of love, and not of fame; Forgot was Britain's glory; Each heart recalled a different name, But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song, Until its tender passion Rose like an anthem, rich and strong-Their battle-eve confession

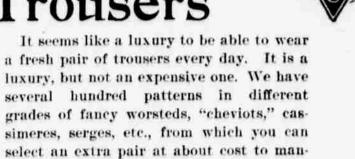
Dear girl, her name he dared not speak, But, as the song grew louder, omething upon the soldier's cheek Washed off the stains of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned The bloody sunset's embers, While the Crimean volleys learned How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of heli Rained on the Russian quarters With seream of shot, and burst of And beliowing of the mortars!

Sleep, soldiers! still in honored rest Your truth and valo

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